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DECREE ISSUED ON UPCOMING PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

AU2613362 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Decision of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the composition of the Central Commission for the elections to the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly:

In accordance with Article 15 of law No 4121 of 17 March 1966 on the elections to the People's Assembly, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided:

To approve the composition of the Central Commission for the elections to the People's Assembly as follows: Rita Marko, chairman; Xhorxhi Robo, deputy chairman; Liri Gjoleku, secretary. Members: Dritero Agolli, Sali Dibra, Hatixhe Katro, Dervish Shahini, Lumturi Rexha, Konstantin Manushi, Hamit Shanku, Marije Gjoni, Idajet (Lati), Ideale (Selmanhasko).

This decision enters into effect immediately. Number of decision: 239.

On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania: [Signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman; Telo Mazini, secretary.

PEOPLE'S PRODUCTIVITY IN ANTICIPATION OF ELECTIONS REPORTED

LD261032Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

["The Entire Albanian People Await the Elections for Deputies to the People's Assembly With Revolutionary Enthusiasm and Optimism"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 26 Sep, ATA--The entire Albanian people are discussing with enthusiasm the speech Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered on the 20th of September and the appeal of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania. In the lively revolutionary atmosphere of the steel-like unity of the people around the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the working masses throughout the country are once again drawing the balance of their work, of the magnificent victories scored in Albania from one legislature of the People's Assembly to the next and define the new and greater objectives to be attained in the future.

At the meetings being organized in the different districts of the country in the context of the election campaign once again is expressed their determination and resolve to further strengthen the people's power, the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the defence of the fatherland and the victories of the socialist revolution.

The working people are looking forward to the coming elections for deputies to the People's Assembly with a series of successes on all fronts of work and production. The working collectives of town and countryside are attaining gratifying results in realising the tasks set by the [words indistinct] congress of the party. Thus the working class realized the January-August plan of total industrial output by 101.6 per cent and produced self-reliantly machinery and new articles over and above the plan. The working people of the other districts too, are looking forward to important political event in the life of the country, with a rich balance of successes. Great transformations have taken place in the District of Lushnje during the years of the 8th legislature of the People's Assembly.

Total industrial production increased about seven times as against that of 1960, the yields of the [illegible], the number of the working people with middle and higher education increased [illegible] percent) over 1970, (and) the (national economy) was further strengthened during the last four years. The well-being of the people has been raised to a new level. During this period in the District of Kukes alone, 1,800 new dwelling flats were constructed and many villages, such as those of Shkaj, Kalimash, Pobreg and Distil and the new township of Fierze, etc, were constructed. Meanwhile in the District of Lezhe the paper factory, one of the projects of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the fruit and vegetable processing factory, the maize processing factory, etc were put into exploitation. Large investments were made by the state also for the reclamation work, in the systematization of the fields and the increase of the irrigation system. The working people of the District of Pogradec, too, see to the 12th of November elections with a rich balance of successes. The number of the working people in this district is today 62 per cent larger than in 1974 and there is one physician per every 765 inhabitants. During the current legislature, a series of new industrial projects such as new mines and new factories for the extraction and enrichment of iron-nickel ore, a knitwear factory, etc, were constructed.

Great revolutionary transformations have taken place throughout our socialist fatherland.

In the context of the big campaign for the elections of deputies to the People's Assembly, the organizations of the Democratic Front of Albania are carrying out these days diversified activites in the city quarters and villages. In their discussions, the working masses express their solidarity with the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party which is embodied also in the programme of the organization of the Democratic Front of Albania. They are also proud of the magnificent victories scored over the years of the people's power. As well as this, they are optimistic concerning the brilliant prospects opened to the country in the socialist construction and the future, the successfully breaking through the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement.

TRADE MINISTER HOXHA ARRIVES IN ALGIERS 26 SEP

AU2620047Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Nedin Hoxha, minister of trade, arrived in Algiers on 26 September 1978. At the airport the delegation was met by M'Hamed Hadj Yala, Algerian minister of commerce; (Shermin Haledia), director of the Foreign Directorate of the Ministry of Commerce; and other officials of the Ministry of Commerce. Also meeting the delegation were Syrja Laze, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Algeria, and other comrades of the embassy.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S DELEGATION TO ALGERIA--A delegation of the Albanian Women's Union [AWU] led by Hatixhe Katro, AWU General Council secretary, left for Algeria on 26 September to attend the fourth congress of the National Union of Algerian Women at the invitation of this union. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Zenepe Topi, AWU General Council secretary. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU]

BOOK BY ENVER HOXHA--A book by Enver Hoxha entitled "Questions of the Revolution and Socialist Construction--Collection of Works, Volume II," has been published and is on sale. The volume contains documents dealing with the 1961-1970 period. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 78 AU]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ZHIVKOV'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

[illegible] the text of the joint communique issued on the 18-21 September official visit to Austria by State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov, published in the 22 September Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG, see the Austria section of the 26 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

LEADERS THANK SOVIET COUNTERPARTS FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU2619477Y Sofia Domestic in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent the following telegram to Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we express to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Council of Ministers, to all Soviet people and to you, personally, most cordial gratitude for the fraternal greetings and good wishes on the occasion of our national holiday--the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The victory of the 9 September armed uprising, achieved with the (?assistance) of the Soviet Army, the army liberator, marked the beginning of a basic change in the centuries-old [words indistinct] under the tested leadership of the BCP, the fraternal aid and in close cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the rest of the countries in the socialist community have attained (?great) successes in building socialism.

Your high assessment of the achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of its consistent and peaceful foreign policy and active work for strengthening the unity of the entire socialist community and for developing relations of peace, friendship and cooperation among the peoples evokes within us a sense of profound gratitude.

The common course of the BCP and the CPSU for deepening comprehensive cooperation and drawing the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union closer together reveals additional, broader prospects to our fraternal peoples (?who are confidently building) their socialist and communist future and are contributing to the growth of the strength and influence of real socialism.

Loyal to the legacies of Georgi Dimitrov and the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to steadily follow the adopted course of comprehensive cooperation and the drawing even closer together with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. We will struggle to enhance the strength and might of world socialism as well as for the cohesion of the forces of peace, democracy and social progress.

We express most heartfelt wishes to the fraternal Soviet people and to you, dear comrades, for further and greater successes in fulfilling the historic program of the 25th CPSU Congress, in the name of peace and friendship among peoples and for the triumph of the communist ideals.

MORE ON ACTIVITIES OF AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Attends Meetings at Ministries

AU2615037 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 26 Sep, BTA--The here visiting Austrian parliamentary delegation headed by Mr Anton Benya, president of the National Council, had three meetings in the morning: at the trade unions, at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Anton Benya, who is also president of the Association of Austrian Trade Unions, and [illegible] Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, reviewed a number of issues on furthering the expansion of contacts between the two trade union centres. They stressed that work on the cooperation plan is progressing successfully. Satisfaction was expressed with exchange of experience in labour protection, in social problems and in the qualification and requalification of cadres.

At the Ministry of Foreign Trade the Austrian delegation was received by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, who also chairs the Bulgarian part of the joint economic, industrial and technological cooperation commission. The new possibilities for promotion of economic and commercial ties between Bulgaria and Austria revealed at the commission's latest session were again reviewed.

At today's third meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the guests conversed with Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, stressing the favorable development of relations between the two countries at all levels.

Mr Anton Benya said that the brisk Bulgaro-Austrian contacts only proved the two countries' willingness to keep on promoting relations and to cooperate for the safeguarding of peace.

Visits Varna 26 Sep

AU262106Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The visiting Austrian parliamentarian delegation led by Anton Benya, president of the Federal Assembly and of the Austrian Trade Unions, arrived in Varna today. The delegation was accompanied by Ninko Stefanov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and by Dietrich Bukowski, Austrian ambassador to Bulgaria.

The delegation members visited the Devnya Valley and inspected the major enterprises of the Bulgarian heavy chemical industry. Atanas Christov, chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, gave an official dinner at the Varna Grand Hotel in honor of the visiting delegation.

DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS VARNA 26 SEP

AU262104Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who is visiting Bulgaria, arrived in Varna today. At a meeting of the Varna Okrug People's Council, Atanas Khristov, chairman of the council's Executive Committee, acquainted the guest with the socioeconomic development of Varna Okrug and with the work of the worker collectives connected with the fulfillment of the party's program.

MLADENOV ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR UNGA SESSION

AU232009Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and leader of the Bulgarian delegation of the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly [UNGA], has arrived in New York.

Minister Petur Mladenov will speak to the General Assembly on 29 September and will make a statement about the principles of the foreign policy and stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the most important questions of peace, cooperation, and international mutual relations that are included in the agenda of the present UNGA session.

STROUGAL DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH FRG TRADE OFFICIAL

LD262232Y Prague CTK in English 1747 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 26 Sep, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce, currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

They discussed a broad range of issues concerning the promotion of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the FRG. They emphasized the interest of both countries to deepen cooperation and specialization in production, and cooperation on third markets as well as other forms of cooperation which can help effectively with structural changes in the two countries' economies, and contribute to the creation of positive prerequisites for the development of relations based on long-term prospects.

The meeting was also attended by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik, Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, President of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce Ludvik Cerny, and FRG Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Juergen Diesel.

CHNOUPEK TALKS WITH COUNTERPARTS AT UNITED NATIONS

LD262250Y Prague CTK in English 2106 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, 26 Sep, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, heading the Czechoslovak delegation to the 33rd UN General Assembly, held separate meetings here today with his colleagues from several countries.

Minister Chnoupek exchanged views with Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca Peopli on several questions concerning relations between their countries and several international issues. Bohuslav Chnoupek highly appreciated Cuba's role in the non-aligned movement, and its support for the national liberation movement. Malmierca Peoli, stressed that due to its high-principled policy of peace, Czechoslovakia ranks among states with great international prestige.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister and his Japanese counterpart Sunao Sonoda appreciated the positive development of Czechoslovak-Japanese economic relations, and agreed that possibilities existed for their promotion. They discussed international developments, and the two countries' activity in the United Nations.

Bohuslav Chnoupek's meeting with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr was marked by the constructive dialogue, reflecting the positive development of good neighbourly relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

In addition to bilateral issues, the two ministers discussed several of the main international problems, and agreed that detente remained the only acceptable road of the development of international relations.

Bohuslav Chnoupek's talks with Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister C.S. Hameed followed up the latter's visit to Czechoslovakia in August. The two ministers agreed that there were possibilities for the promotion of bilateral relations, especially economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation. Speaking about the international situation, they supported the consolidation of peace and international security.

II. 27 [illegible] CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KAREL HOFFMANN RECEIVES SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD2603836Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, received Mahmud Hadid, leader of the Syrian parliamentary delegation and chairman of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic in Prague on Tuesday. Comrade Hoffmann recalled the good relations between the trade union centers of both countries and praised Mahmud Hadid's personal merit for their expansion. He also acquainted the guest with current tasks of our trade union organization.

The chairman of the Syrian parliament spoke about his country's current political development.

SYRIA'S HADID CALLS CAMP DAVID 'TOTAL CAPITULATION'

LD2617l4Y Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 26 Sep, CETEKA--"The Middle East area is known for its explosiveness which has further increased after Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's separate talks at Camp David," Mahmud Hadid told CETEKA here today.

Mahmud Hadid, chairman of the Syrian People's Council, is in Czechoslovakia at the head of a parliamentary delegation of his country.

Syria has taken a high-principled and realistic stand. It has been opposing the talks, as it regarded them as harmful to Arab interests and peace in the Middle East area, the Syrian official said.

"The result of As-Sadat's talks is total capitulation to the Zionist enemy and the will of U.S. imperialism, and penetration of U.S. influence to the Middle East. It is capitulation to Kissinger's step-by-step policy which serves U.S. influence in the Middle East area," Mahmud Hadid said and stressed that the recent Damascus session of the front of steadfastness, which described the Camp David talks as betrayal of the Arab cause and peace, was the best expression of the progressive Arab public opinion.

Hadid went on to voice satisfaction with the course and results of the Syrian parliamentary delegation's talks in Czechoslovakia on bilateral relations, international political issues and the world economic order. He appreciated the support for the just struggle of the Arab people for freedom, given by Czechoslovakia and other socialist states.

"I shall leave with the best impressions and I hope that relations between Czechoslovakia and Syria will be developing ever more successfully," Mahmud Hadid concluded.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

LD260956Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At the close of the visit paid by the delegation of the Algerian National Scientific Research Organization, an agreement on cooperation within the framework of joint research programs between the two countries' scientific insitutions was signed in Prague yesterday at the presidium of the Czechoslovakia Academy of Sciences.

The text of the agreement also provides for the training of scientific workers and for participation in scientific meetings held in Czechoslovakia and in the Algerian Democratic and popular Republic, as well as for exchanges of scientific materials and information.

MARXISM-LENINISM INSTITUTE DIRECTOR LEAVES FOR POLAND

AU2610377Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Academician Zdenek Snitil, director of the CPCZ Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, has departed with other institute members for Warsaw to attend the regular consultation of leading representatives of scientific theoretical institutes attached to the communist and workers parties' central committees.

NATO PLANS 'MILITARY SUPREMACY OVER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES'

LD271022Y Prague CTK in English 0936 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, 27 Sep, CETEKA--The current militaristic policy of the NATO Pact is a new proof that imperialist circles refuse to soberly assess the existing balance of forces in the world and continue to make plans for achievement of military supremacy over the socialist countries, PRAVDA writes here today.

Fabrications about the alleged military threat posed to the West by the Soviet Union and Warsaw Treaty countries are to justify the stepped-up arms race program of the NATO Pact. But it is well known that the USSR and its allies do not plan to attack any country, that they are consistently implementing the policy of averting the danger of war not only in Europe, but throughout the world.

Experience clearly shows that attempts to tilt the current balance of forces to the detriment of socialism are doomed to failure. But it is also clear that such attempts lead to the aggravation of international relations which should be avoided in the interest of the whole world.

CHAMBER OF NATIONS PASSES SOCIAL SECURITY RESOLUTION

LD271042Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At its meeting yesterday, the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly passed a resolution on the report on guaranteeting and strengthening the people's social security.

It notes that through implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, further improvement in material and spiritual conditions of life of the Czechoslovak people has been brought about, their social securities have been consolidated and the creative resources of the individual in our socialist society have been developed.

The successes achieved are especially based on realistic targets in political, economic and cultural development and on the selfless work of workers, cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia.

The resolution further notes that our republic guarantees its citizens full employment, all-round application of their abilities in all spheres of public, economic and cultural life, rising wages and fair remuneration in accordance with the quantity, quality and social importance of their work.

A considerable upsurge has been achieved in social consumption, which forms approximately 1/3 of the population's real income. Personal consumption of foodstuffs and consumer durables has more than trebled since 1948. Services to the population are being gradually improved. Social care for the working people is being improved through comprehensive welfare programs which represent an important instrument in realization of the sociopolitical aims outlined by the 15th party congress.

Despite all the successes and growth in the national economy, there are shortcomings in fulfillment of plans, in economic management of resources and in efficiency and quality of work, which deprive our people of the opportunity to increase their social and personal consumption even more pronouncedly.

COLOTKA VISITS SLOVAKIAN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

LD271036Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, visited a number of agricultural enterprises in the Central Slovak region yesterday. He acquainted himself with the organization and progress of all fieldwork, including the demanding task of lifting potatoes from about 20,000 hectares.

At the Horovce unified agricultural cooperative in Povazska Bystrica District, a leading potato grower in Central Slovakia, representatives of political and state bodies briefed him on the harvest of this staple crop.

Comrade Colotka then left the Povazska Bystrica District for Martin District which, with over 2,600 hectares of potatoes, is among the biggest producers of this crop in Slovakia.

HARVEST PROGRESS IN CZECH REPUBLIC REPORTED

LD271058Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] The central harvest commission of the Czech Socialist Republic stated at its meeting yesterday that cereals remain to be harvested from some 60,000 hectares in higher altitude areas, particularly in the West Bohemian region.

According to latest estimates, the highest yields of cereals and corn per hectare in 30 years are expected this year.

The commission stressed that sowing barley and rye must be accelerated.

Potatoes have been lifted from 1/4 of the overall acreage. According to estimates, the harvest will be good--7 quintals per hectare more than last year--but the harvest is later than last year.

Lifting of sugar beets started last week.

BEGIN'S, CARTER'S CRITICISM OF PLO DISCUSSED

LD270246Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Following the meeting and results of Camp David, there has been talk about Nazis, the Ku Klux Klan, the PLO and the Communist Party. Albert Reisz comments: Israel's Prime Minister Begin does not have an easy job these days. That is why he hit on the idea--and not for the first time--to call the PLO a Nazi organization. The saying, he who reviles is in the wrong, does not always apply but in this case it does. Let us consider: Was it the Palestinian Arabs who took land away from the Jewish farmers in Israel, drove them in their millions from their own soil and turned them into hut-dwelling refugees, or was it the Israeli Army that treated the Palestinian Arabs in this manner? On whose side should one look, therefore, for Nazism? Who waged wars of aggression in 1956 and 1967? Did Arab armies attack Israel, or was it the Israeli Army that attacked Arab countries? Again, on whose side is one to look for Nazism? It is a well-known fact that the Nazis prepared and carried out their campaign of murder through Europe under the slogan: a greater Germany. Into this greater Germany, territories belonging to other peoples were arbitrarily and forcibly incorporated. They sang: Today we own Germany and tomorrow the world.

People in Israel are more modest. Their song goes: the Jordan has two banks, and both belong to us. The people who sing this song are members of the Herut movement, led by Menahem Begin. Herut has developed from an organization called Irgun Wai Leumi, which in turn had an armed branch, the Stern group. In 1947, the Stern people killed the Swedish UN representative for Palestine, Count Bernadotte. The leader of the Irgun was Menahem Begin. Mr Begin would be well advised, therefore, to be careful when he talks about Nazi organizations.

The people he talks to should also be careful. President Carter, who also does not have an easy job these days, was obviously not careful enough, for otherwise he would hardly have repeated Begin's nonsense about the PLO and Nazis. As an extra measure, President Carter has drawn a further parallel between the PLO and the Ku Klux Klan. The President comes from the South and one takes it that he knows all there is to know about the Ku Klux Klan, this organization of black-murderers, of black pogroms. However, one would have preferred that the U.S. President had mentioned what action U.S. authorities were taking against this association of murderers--then one could talk about Nazis. The President went on to say that it would be a good thing if, in addition to the others, the Communist Party would simply disappear as well. Unfortunately, that is not possible, Mr President.

PAPERS ATTACK NATO ACTIVITIES, STATEMENTS BY HAIG

LD261238Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0511 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--"Saber-rattling in the NATO camp" is the title given by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today to a commentary which deals with the present "Autumn Forge 78" maneuvers, as well as the recent meeting of the "Atlantic Association" in Hamburg, and the statements made by Haig and Luns. Like the other papers, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND emphasizes the anti-Soviet nature of these NATO activities and writes: "The saber-rattling, the demonstration of military strength, as intended with 'Autumn Forge 78', and the attempt made by Haig and Luns to return to the imperialist policy of the 'position of strength', to stir up tensions and to escalate the arms race are two sides of the same coin.

"They coincide with the interests of the military-industrial complex and the notions of the most aggressive, narrowminded imperialist circles, who do not take a sober view of the balance of power in the world. They have no intention of abandoning the completely unreal and peace-threatening intentions of achieving military superiority over the countries of socialism and of bending them to their will."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND states: "What's all this rubbish about the 'worldwide threat from the East?' It is well known that new disarmament initiatives have always come and continue to come from the East, from the USSR and from the other socialist states." The paper emphasizes the recent Soviet proposal for strengthening the security of nonnuclear states and concludes: "The ending of the arms race, the consolidation of peace and security--these were, are and remain the popular concern, the realization of which the socialist states support with all their might."

NATIONAL-ZEITUNG describes the NATO military exercises as "an untimely parade of aggressive forward strategy." It goes on: "The recent display of military might not far from our borders only underlines how good it is that the socialist community and, therefore, peace, have a reliable armed shield at their disposal."

DER MORGEN stresses that no lie as great as that of the alleged "threat from the East" could be canceled out by the more than 70 peace and disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet Union since 1945, many of which have already become reality.

MEDIA REPORT ON RECENT HONECKER SPEECHES

Addresses Cosmonauts Reception

AU251843Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Sep 78 p 3 AU

["Erich Honecker Toast at the Reception in the Palace of the Republic: Heroic Feat for the Glory of the GDR and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, dear Comrade Sigmund Jaehn, dear Comrade Valeriy Fedorovich Bykovskiy, gentlemen of the diplomatic corps, esteemed guests, it is from the bottom of the heart that we welcome here in the Palace of the Republic our successful stormers of the sky, Cosmonauts Sigmund Jaehn and Valeriy Bykovskiy. Their heroic feat has earned the congratulations of all of us. They have accomplished it for the glory of our fraternally linked peoples, the USSR and the GDR.

The long-awaited day has now come on which we are able to embrace you. The citizens of our country watched your flight with great enthusiasm, dear Comrades Jaehn and Bykovskiy, and they were proud that a GDR cosmonaut was the first German who went into space.

Space Flight Is the Achievement of a Large Collective

Our best wishes for success accompanied you from the start. We kept our fingers firmly crossed when the complex docking stage had to be mastered. Everyone was deeply moved by your meeting with Comrades Vladimir Kovalyenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, whom all of us respect, and everyone was impressed by the scientific work in Salyut-6. Naturally we experienced particular joy when the parachute unfurled and you were finally able to leave the blackened landing capsule in good spirits and good health.

The joint space flight became possible thanks to the high standard of Soviet space technology, to the skill of thousands of scientists, engineers and workers of the Soviet Union, as well as of the GDR. Their dedicated work has crowned the endeavor with success. [paragraph continues]

The achievement of this vast international socialist labor collective demonstrates the progress of the community of fraternal countries in leading branches of science and technology. It reflects the productive power of socialism and communism. Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties, our people strive to do all they can for the happiness of mankind, all they can for peace.

The first joint manned USSR-GDR space flight within the framework of the Intercosmos program constituted a new climax in the inviolable friendship and firm cooperation between our parties, states, people and armies. Just like on earth, this friendship and cooperation are also proving their worth in space. I fully and entirely agree with our friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to the effect that socialism is faithful to its most legitimate principles even in space affairs. Cooperation, mutual assistance and internationalism are typical of it.

We always proceed from the fact that the GDR can and will solve its historic tasks because it is forever linked with the Soviet Union, the pioneer of the progress of mankind, and with the other fraternal socialist countries. This togetherness constitutes the safe foundation of our present and future. The names of Bykovskiy, Jaehn, Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov will occupy a place of honor in the history of friendship between the GDR and the USSR, which is based on proletarian internationalism and on the common interests of both peoples.

Dear Comrade Valeriy Bykovskiy, we are pleased that a comrade so familiar to us, such an experienced spaceship commander and proven cosmonaut like you stood at the side of our Comrade Jaehn. Your contributions to the outstanding success of this space flight of friendship elicit great recognition in our country. You have won the hearts of men. Once more many thanks for the cordial ties of friendship which link you and your family with the first GDR pilot-cosmonaut.

We extend fraternal greetings to the comrades in space, and wish you further successes, a soft landing and a healthy return to earth.

A Paragon for Our Country's Youth

Dear Comrade Sigmund Jaehn, we are proud of you, a son of our people. You have come from the ranks of our FDJ. You were a Pioneer leader; you have developed into a willing communist in the ranks of the party of the workers class. As a class-conscious officer of the National People's Army, you have earned great respect. With your courage and heroism, you have become a paragon for the youth of our socialist fatherland.

I thank you very cordially for your achievements in the international cosmonauts' team on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers and of the entire GDR people.

My thanks also go to Comrade Eberhard Koellner, who also prepared himself intensively and with great personal commitment for the trip into space and who proved to be a genuine friend and fellow combatant of Sigmund Jaehn.

The fact that it was an officer of the National People's Army who took off into space to bring about the utilization of space for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of man, is proof of the character of our army. It is a tool for the protection of peace, of the socialist fatherland and of its traditions and gains.

Research Results of High Utility

Dear comrades, esteemed guests, the joint manned USSR-GDR space flight constitutes a new climax of the inviolable friendship between our people. With it a new stage of our republic's participation in the Intercosmos program was initiated, a new phase in the collaboration between the Academies of Science of the USSR and GDR. The experiments prepared by 20 GDR enterprises, institutes and combines made possible research results of great usefulness for the science and national economies of our countries. This fully agrees with the spirit of mass initiative for preparing the 30th GDR anniversary, to which Comrade Sigmund Jaehn dedicated his flight. Your feat, Comrades Jaehn and Bykovskiy, and the precision and high quality with which you accomplished your assignment are an incentive for our workers, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia and for all working people. They are proving this is through great new accomplishments in socialist competition for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR, the first socialist state on German soil.

In a few weeks we shall cross the threshold to the 30th year since the founding of the GDR. Our people look with pride at the achievements accomplished in 3 decades. On the basis of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, they are undertaking further steps to fashion the developed socialist society in the homeland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and are thus contributing to strengthening the international positions of socialism and peace.

Dear friends and comrades, esteemed audience, I beg you to drink with me--to our space heroes, Comrades Sigmund Jaehn and Valeriy Bykovskiy; to the indestructible fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community; to new successes for socialism and peaceful cooperation among peoples.

Addresses Sports Anniversary

LD260948Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR Gymnastics and Sports Association [DTSB], a festive meeting took place yesterday afternoon in Berlin. Those taking part cordially welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership. Manfred Ewald, president of the DTSB, made the festive speech. Erich Honecker conveyed the most cordial greetings and congratulations from the SED Central Committee and stated that the DTSB had, in an outstanding manner, seen to it that "our sportsmen and sportwomen are now among the world's best and are making their presence felt in the world. All this has enriched the life of our people, and has rendered an invaluable service to the GDR's international prestige."

The rise of physical culture and sport were most closely connected with the development of socialist society in the GDR, he said. "Everyone knows that as a result of our party's initiative the promotion of physical culture and sport were, at an early stage, an integral segment in the revolutionary change in the life of our people, which came about under the conditions of the workers' and farmers' power. Conditions such as have never existed before also presented themselves in this area of our social life." Honecker said that "the DTSB has developed into a great socialist mass organization in which the legacy of the revolutionary German worker-sportsmen is being realized daily by new deeds for socialism."

Honecker stressed: "In every area of social progress, our party has paid great attention to the development of the DTSB." He said: "The DTSB has in 30 years meritoriously helped to shape the history of our republic as a sporting nation. Therefore, its jubilee is an important event in the life of our people." The firm friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are becoming even deeper as a result of the many meetings on the sports field. Honecker said: "This friendship between sportsmen is part of the insoluble, fraternal bonds between the GDR and the Soviet Union in all areas of social life--from politics and economic affairs, science and culture to the joint protection of the achievements of socialism. A shining example is the joint GDR-USSR space flight. Through their courage and heroism, knowledge and ability, the first GDR cosmonaut, Comrade Sigmund Jaehn, and the experienced Soviet spaceman, Valeriy Bykovskiy, have accomplished a feat for the cause of socialism and peace. They are proof of the strength of our alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries."

Every day of the tour through the GDR being made by Sigmund Jaehn and Valeriy Bykovskiy "becomes a great demonstration of the fraternal bonds with the Soviet Union. The cordial reception given to our cosmonauts by millions of GDR citizens expresses socialism on German soil, in the home of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the greatest sons of our people, has, despite all the prophecies to the contrary by Federal German astrologers, begun and constantly continues its triumphant procession," Honecker stressed. In the further shaping of developed socialist society in the GDR, wide scope for the advance of physical culture and sport was also opening up. "It is up to us to help the citizens, particularly young people, to use the opportunities to participate actively in sports even more, in order to make an even deeper impression. Here, the DTSB is increasingly assigned the role and responsibility of initiator and organizer. This was underlined, justifiably, at the Sixth DTSB Congress."

Sports for children and youth merit particular attention in the future. Honecker said: "As experience confirms, spartakiads, above all, meet youth's desire for sporting activity, training and competition. We are firmly convinced that the preparations for the national youth festival to mark the GDR's 30th anniversary, which will take place at Whitsun 1979 in Berlin and will develop into a mighty meeting of FDJ organizations, is a new and powerful stimulus for sports for young people." Sports for talented youngsters and competitive sports remain a focal point. "Looking forward to the Olympic games in 1980 in Moscow and at Lake Placid, our sportsmen, their trainers and officials will certainly spare no efforts to fulfill the great demands arising from the rapid development of sporting achievements in the world," Honecker added.

In conclusion, Erich Honecker, at the suggestion of the SED Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, presented the DTSB with the GDR's highest award, the Karl Marx Order," in appreciation of its services to the people and the fatherland."

MORE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES AT UNITED NATIONS

Hosts Waldheim Reception

LD261232Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0820 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York, (ADN correspondent)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a reception in New York on Monday evening for UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

The invitation from the head of the GDR delegation to the 33d UN General Assembly was accepted by, in addition to Dr Waldheim, Ambassador Dr Ilya Mulinsky (CSSR), the president of the Security Council, foreign ministers and heads of delegations and UN ambassadors from many states, under secretaries general of the world organization and other executives of the UN secretariat as well as other delegates in New York for the world forum's discussions. On Monday, Foreign Minister Fischer also had meetings outside the General Assembly with his counterparts from several countries. He discussed, with the foreign ministers of the Netherlands and Finland, Christoph van der Klaauw and Paavo Vayrynen, questions concerning the further development of interstate relations. Oskar Fischer also had a meeting with the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Niger, Maj Adamou Moumcuni Djermakoye.

Meets Colombian Foreign Minister

LD261836Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met with the president of the 33d United Nations General Assembly session, Colombian Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano, for a discussion today, at UN headquarters in New York. During the meeting, which took place in an open atmosphere, an exchange of views was held on the questions to be discussed at the world forum. Foreign Minister Fischer confirmed that the GDR will work constructively at this meeting to solve the tasks of the General Assembly.

Meets Polish, Other Ministers

LD270311Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1943 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] United Nations--A friendly meeting took place today in New York between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and the foreign minister of Poland, Emil Wojtaszek. The minister praised the successful development of relations between the two sides in all fields and discussed a wide range of international issues.

The head of the GDR delegation to the 33d UN General Assembly session at UN headquarters also had talks today with the foreign ministers of Ethiopia and Sierra Leone, Feleke Gedle-Giorgis and Dr Abdulai Conteh.

TU LEADER TISCH CONTINUES TALKS IN JAPAN

LD261236Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The trade union delegation led by the chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, Harry Tisch, was today the guest of Japanese steel workers. They visited the Nippon-Kokan works in Kawasaki, one of the country's most modern metallurgical plants. Earlier in Tokyo, the talks on a program for future cooperation between the FDGB and the General Council of Trade Unions in Japan (SOHYO) were continued.

AID TO BE SENT TO VIETNAMESE FLOOD VICTIMS

LD262110Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Government has decided to send aid to the population of the area in Vietnam affected by the flood catastrophe. Measures have begun to send urgently needed goods at short notice by air.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA MEETS VANCE, GENSCHER AT UNGA SESSION

LD271004Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Report by Istvan Kulcsar]

[Summary] "The statesmen in New York for the UN General Assembly session are not just using the public forum of the General Assembly for intensified diplomatic activity. Hungary's Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja also met two of his counterparts separately yesterday--Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state; and Hans Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister. The Hungarian and U.S. foreign ministers had an exchange of views on topical international issues and relations between the two countries. At the meeting between the Hungarian and FRG foreign ministers, bilateral relations were similarly discussed, together with the topics on the UNGA agenda. Frigyes Puja will be speaking in this General Assembly's general debate during this morning's session."

The main event yesterday was Gromyko's speech. He is expected to have his first meeting with Vance today to discuss the SALT agreement.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MSZMP DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ISRAEL

LD262124Y Budapest MTI in English 1818 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 26 Sep MTI--At the invitation of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, led by Lajos Rev, secretary of the party's Central Committee, paid a visit to Israel between September 14-24. According to the communique issued on the talks in Budapest, the delegation had conducted talks with Meir Vilner, general secretary of the ICP Central Committee, and with other party leaders, called at country party committees, local party organizations, got acquainted with the party's activities and met parliamentary deputies.

At the negotiations, held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, the two parties' representatives informed one another about their countries' situation, their parties activities and exchanged views on possibilities for the continued development of inter-party contacts, on the state of the international communist and workers movement as well as on topical international issues, with special regard to the latest developments of the situation in the Middle East.

Touching upon the Middle East situation, the representatives of the two parties confirmed that the issue of Palestine could only be solved [words indistinct] comprehensive and just peace between Israel and the Arab countries could only be brought about when Israel's troops withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, when the Palestine Arab people's legitimate right to found an independent state as well as the right of all peoples in the Middle East area to independence, territorial integrity, peace and secure life are recognized.

It was pointed out that no just, comprehensive and lasting peace could be attained in the Middle East under the supervision of the United States of America. The Camp David accord cannot lead to a just peace, on the contrary, it puts obstacles in the way towards peace because it disregards the Palestine people's legitimate rights. The agreement is designed to bring about a military bloc against the progressive forces of the Arab countries, in the area of the Persian Gulf and of the African countries.

In the interest of producing a just peace, it is necessary to convene as soon as possible the Geneva Conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

They condemned the [illegible] activities by Chinese leaders, every form of anti-Sovietism which [illegible] imperialist circles and weakened the struggle of the forces fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The HSWP and the ICP regard as their duty to contribute to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and agreed on further developing the two parties' cooperation.

MAGYAR HIRLAP INTERVIEWS ALGERIAN HOUSING MINISTER

AU261520Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Sep 78 p 4 AU

["F.T." Report: "Interview With Minister Abdelmadjid Aouchiche; Hungarian-Algerian Economic Relations Continue To Develop"]

[Text] At the head of a delegation, Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, Algerian Minister of housing and construction and cochairman of the Hungarian-Algerian mixed economic committee, visited Hungary from Monday to Saturday [18-23 September]. He participated in mixed committee talks at which our country's delegation was led by Minister of Foreign Trade Jozsef Biro, Hungarian cochairman of the committee, and had talks and concluded an agreement with Minister of Construction and Urban Development Kalman Abraham on the intensification of cooperation in construction between our countries. During the week, the Algerian minister was also received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

On Saturday, Abdelmadjid Aouchiche met with representatives of the press at the Hilton Hotel--the briefing was attended by Kalman Abraham as well--and then gave an interview to a MAGYAR HIRLAP staff member.

"On Wednesday, we signed the protocol of the fifth session of the economic mixed committee," he said. "This protocol envisages an increase of trade turnover, an expansion of our economic relations and a further development of technical-scientific cooperation. Our foreign trade is constantly increasing, yet, we feel that we have not as yet completely exhausted the possibilities inherent in it. Admittedly, our trade turnover this year is five times that of 1974, but our appraisal is that it could be even ten times as much. We considered it important to advance further in the area of dispatching experts and to explore new areas of cooperation between the two countries. Permit me to note that we have received very significant scientific-technical assistance from the Hungarian TESCO [Technical-Scientific Cooperation Organization]. Among other things, we discussed energy and petrochemical issues this time, and these discussions have been just as useful as the talks conducted previously in the areas of agriculture and hydraulics."

[Question] Experts of the Hungarian public buildings designing enterprise have been working in Algeria for about fifteen years. The olympic stadium and the university district in Oran are probably their best-known products. How is the work of Hungarian experts appraised in your country?

[Answer] "The national stadium is something to boast about in Algeria; we regard it as one of the finest constructions of its kind in the world. We value the university district just as highly. Previously, when I myself used to be the leader of an enterprise, I received effective help from Hungarian experts, of the high-standard work of whom I can only speak in terms of superlatives. We are dependent on this assistance, since we could only tackle the industrialization of construction once our country became independent. There are, as yet, few well-trained Algerian experts and, therefore, the fact that, in accordance with our agreement, we can train and continue to train them in Hungary is of great significance.

"Next year we will begin the implementation of our most extensive housing construction program to date: We would like to allot 140,000 dwellings. The plant producing panels, which will play an outstanding role in the implementation of this program, was a major project by Emexport [Hungarian Construction Enterprise] commissioned this year in Anaba. The Hungarian plans provided to date have proven very good, so we trust that we will also receive additional help from your experts with regard to about 2,500 dwellings."

[Question] Would you, please, tell us your experience in the 6 days you have spent in our country.

[Answer] " Not only did I like your dwellings from an esthetic point of view, but I was also fascinated by your urban planning principle of adapting them to the environment. We have a high regard for your achievements in the areas of industrialization and standardization which bear witness also to Hungary's level of economic development. That is why we have emphatically requested our Hungarian friends and leaders in the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development to contribute, according to their means, to the implementation of our programs."

Abdelmadjid Aouchiche departed Budapest on Saturday.

MILD EARTHQUAKE REGISTERED NEAR BUDAPEST 26 SEP

LD262310Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] There was a mild earthquake near Budapest this afternoon. The seismological laboratory of the Academy of Sciences registered the strength at 3.5 on the Richter scale, with its epicentre probably on Dunaharaszti. It lasted a few seconds. Reports from the population say furniture moved but as of yet, there are no reports of damage.

DEPUTY PREMIER HUSZAR VISITS TOLNA COUNTY

LD262300Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] "Istvan Huszar visited Tolna County. The Politburo member and deputy premier visited the construction work at Paks and the new housing development and then heard a briefing at Szekzard on the life of the county." He then went to the construction site of the meat combine, a producer cooperative and the county cultural education center.

GYENES VISITS SATORALJAUJHELY FOR DEVELOPMENT TALKS

LD262307Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] "Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, visited Satoraljaujhely." He was briefed about the development of the town and visited several enterprises.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL PRESIDENT LOSONCZI VISITS GODOLLO

LD262248Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Pal Losonczi has been visiting Godollo. The member of the party Politburo and president of the Presidential Council was received by Mrs Ferenc Czervenka, first secretary of the Pest County Party Committee, and Pal Mondok, chairman of the County Council.

WARSAW COMMENTATOR SEES IMPORTANT 'SHIFT' IN MIDDLE EAST

LD270229Y Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Here is a Ryszard Stawicki Commentary on Arab reaction to the Camp David summit: That this would be uniformly a negative reaction, no one had expected--especially the participants of the Camp David summit. President As-Sadat's visit last year to Jerusalem had been strongly criticized by Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the PLO. Now, after Camp David, a negative reaction has come also from such countries as Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, and this even despite the efforts of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who had hoped to win their backing for the agreement. Even Morocco had failed to lend support to the agreement in spite of the 3 days of pleading by President As-Sadat with King Hassan.

In the government statement on the Camp David accord, Amman had once again outlined the basic conditions for an Arab-Israeli settlement. These are the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied land, the restoration of Arab sovereignty over the Arab quarter of Jerusalem, the acceptance of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and a guaranteeing of peace and security to all the interested parties. All separatist moves on the part of any Arab government departing from Arab responsibility for a global settlement of the conflict are looked upon by Jordan as a weakening of the Arab position, which decreases the prospect of a just and overall settlement of the Middle East issue. And it should be remembered that the nation of Palestine is one of the main elements involved in the final Middle East accord.

All the calculations of the Camp David participants had banked on Jordan's implementing the agreement and yet quite the contrary has emerged, with Jordan having moved toward the position taken by the Arab countries opposed to the Camp David settlement. The meeting between King Husayn, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi and the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is one of the biggest sensations of the recent period.

The impact the negative attitude of Saudi Arabia will have on Middle East politics in the future is at present difficult to foresee. As a guardian of the faith and the principal banker of this Arab world and also an exporter of oil to the United States, Saudi Arabia had been interested in the anti-socialist course taken by President As-Sadat, but it shows no interest in the political adventurism of Cairo as a splitter of Arab unity. Saudi Arabia is also worried by the possible radicalization of the policies of the Arab governments of the rejection front.

In the outcome of the Camp David talks, a very important political shift has occurred on the Middle East scene which can have a very great bearing on the future development of the situation there.

WOJTASZEK MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS AT UNITED NATIONS

[illegible]270654Y Warsaw PAP in [illegible]lish 8505 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] ['Polish Foreign Minister in New York"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 27 Sep [illegible]--The head of the Polish delegation to the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek paid a visit to the president of the session, Colombian [illegible] Minister Indalecio Liévano Aguirre.

During the meeting, the current international problems and the subjects concerning the present session were discussed. The Polish permanent representative to the UN, Ambassador H. Jaroszek was also present at the meeting.

E. Wojtaszek met also Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek and Oskar Fischer of the German Democratic Republic. The chief questions of the international policy and some aspects concerning the bilateral relations were discussed during the meeting.

The Polish foreign minister had talks with his Finnish counterpart Paavo Vayrynen during which the two discussed the problems of bilateral relations between the two countries.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD231908Y Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 23 Sep, PAP--The four-day official visit to Poland of member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin Michel Alladaye, came to an end today. This was the first visit at such a level in the history of diplomatic relations between Poland and Benin and it created foundations for the development of cooperation between the two states and nations.

A protocol on cooperation between the Polish United Workers Party and the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin was signed during the visit. Agreements on economic cooperation and trade and on cultural exchange were also initialled. A communique on the visit was signed today.

TRYBUNA LUDU Version

AU2614222Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[PAP report on communique issued in Warsaw on the 20-24 September official visit by Michel Alladaye, Politburo member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin]

[Text] At the end of the visit to Poland by Michel Alladaye, Politburo member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, who led the party-government delegation of Benin, a joint communique was issued.

The communique states among other things that during the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the sides had an exchange of views on the international situation and on development of bilateral relations. The Polish side stressed and paid tribute to the importance of the progressive socoeconomic changes occurring in Benin and to the firmly anti-imperialistic nature of Benin's foreign policy.

The communique points to the existence of a number of possibilities for promoting advantageous Polish-Benin cooperation in various areas, including trade, the economy, science and culture. During the talks, much time was devoted to the international situation. Among other things, the sides stressed the great importance of the implementation of the CSCE decisions for consolidating peaceful relations on our continent as well as in Africa and in the other parts of the world, the two peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia against the racist regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa. [paragraph continues]

Poland and Benin believe that the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the Namibia SWAPO--the only genuine representatives of these countries and true spokesmen for Zimbabwe and Namibian peoples--should play a key role in the transfer of power to the African majorities in these two countries. Advocating the final liquidation of colonial and neocolonial domination, the two sides--the communique states--resolutely condemned the regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia and their policies of repression and apartheid and declared that the still existing forms of colonialism are at odds with the UN charter and the declaration on independence for colonial countries and peoples.

Poland and Benin are for a comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the PLO. They resolutely condemn attacks by imperialist and reactionary forces against the progressive African countries and national liberation movements. The two sides stressed the important role played by the states of the socialist community, which together with the nonalined countries are waging a common struggle for peace and security in the world against the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The sides expressed the conviction that the visit of the Benin party-government delegation opened a new stage in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples. On behalf of the Benin party and government, Minister M. Alladaye invited a Polish party-government delegation to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Benin. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES CSSR SUPREME COURT DELEGATION

LD2620422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, received at Belweder Palace today a delegation of the Supreme Court of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, led by its president, Josef Ondrej, and the president of the Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic, Karel Kejzlar. They were accompanied by Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, first president of the Supreme Court. The meeting was attended by Teodor Palimaka, director of the administrative department of the party Central Committee. Jindrich Rehorek, Czechoslovak ambassador to Poland, was present.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES WINNERS OF FOREMEN COMPETITION

LD2519362 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, met with a group of winners of this year's national poll for the best foreman, teacher, and educator of young people. The poll was organized by enterprise executives of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

Addressing the assembly, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, underlined the immense importance of foremen in the process of education through work. He said that the ideological and educational activity of a socialist production works serves chiefly to engender a committed and profoundly personal relationship with one's work, one's place of employment and one's fellow workers. What matters is for all workers to develop a sense of common goals. Henryk Jablonski conveyed to the winners of the poll, and through them to all foremen, teachers, and educators of young people, cordial thanks for their devoted work. He wished them further success in professional work and social activities, which are contributing to the development of creative activeness among young people.

DELEGATION LED BY CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI RETURNS FROM FRG

LD252224Y Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep, PAP--The delegation of Poland's episcopate led by the Polish Primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, came back home today after a visit to the FRG, paid at the invitation of the FRG's episcopate.

During the visit the delegation visited the dioceses in Fulda, Cologne, Munich and Mainz where they took part in religious ceremonies and paid homage to the victims killed in the former Nazi concentration camp in Dachau. Cardinals Wyszynski and Hoeffner of the FRG have made statements for the press today in which they sum up the results of the five-day visit.

Cardinal Wyszynski and other members of the delegation have also paid a visit today to Poland's Ambassador in the FRG, Jan Chylinski.

Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski was welcomed at the Warsaw Okecie Airport by Foreign Vice-Minister Jozef Czyrek and Vice Director of the Office for Religious Affairs Aleksander Merker as well as by Warsaw suffragan bishops.

BRIEFS

CSSR FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVED--On 22 September Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance, and discussed with him the favorable development of Polish-CSSR economic cooperation and the advantages of the exchange of particular knowledge in management and finances. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

GDR CIVIL DEFENSE DELEGATION -A delegation of the GDR Society for Sport and Technology Central Administration, led by its chairman, Lt Gen Guenter Teller, has visited Poland [no date given] at the invitation of the Polish League of National Defense. It held discussions with Lt Gen Waclaw Jagas, chairman of the league's central administration, on the league's current activities and studied the activities of the league's local branches. Lt Gen G. Teller was received by Gen Tadeusz Tuczapski vice minister of national defense and chief inspector of territorial defense. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

ROMANIAN SOCIALIST UNITY FRONT--A delegation of the Romanian Socialist Unity Front led by Dumitru Costrea, head of the front's organization department, has visited Poland [no date given] for discussions with the officials of the All-Poland National Unity Front Committee. It also toured Warsaw, Tarnobrzeg Voivodship and Pruszkow. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

PRZEMYSL PARTY PLENUM--The 21 September plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Przemysl which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Zdzislaw Drewnowski and attended by Maria Wojtkiewicz, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Social Organizations, Sport and Tourism, discussed tasks of further improving ideoeducational work among young working people and stressed the need for further deepening this work. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

ZAMOSC PARTY PLENUM--The 21 September plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Zamosc, which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Ludwik Maznicki and attended by Stanislaw Bajur, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Light Industry, Trade and Consumption, discussed the achievements and development prospects of the voivodship's local and cooperative industries and stressed that a more rapid increase in the production of the local and cooperative industries' plants was being hindered by the unsatisfactory state of the technical base, by obsolete machinery in some plants and by excessively cramped conditions in production shops. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY MOROCCAN JOURNALIST

AU2709305Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Sep 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text] President Ceausescu received on September 18 Abdelatif Bennis, director of the MAROC SOIR daily, to whom he granted the following interview:

Question: Your country won its national independence one century ago. Anniversaries are good opportunities for review and reflection. What do you feel on this anniversary, and what are the targets for the future?

Answer: Winning national independence was the apex of the Romanian people's long struggle against foreign domination and oppression. The war of independence, the proclamation of national independence were momentous events in the history of our people. They opened up the path for the assertion of the nation, for building its full unity, for building the single national Romanian state. The centennial celebration of our independence occasioned a review of both the national and social liberation fights, of the road covered for Romania's modern development, and especially of our great achievements in socialist construction which have secured for the Romanian people full national independence, the possibility of being the master of their destiny and of building their own future freely. The anniversary gave us the opportunity to strongly assert Socialist Romania's firm allegiance to the policy of equality of rights and observance of the independence of each and every nation. We begin from the lessons learned from our own historical experience which has shown us that no people can secure their progress and welfare unless they enjoy full national independence.

The anniversary of our independence was an opportunity to express the Romanian people's determination to steadfastly implement the Communist Party's program on building the multilaterally developed socialist society. The program envisages intensive development of the production forces, industry and agriculture, as well as science, education and culture; a steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the people, and the creation of conditions for the people to take part in societal governing. This is a key prerequisite for the socioeconomic progress of the country, for strengthening its national independence, and for the active participation of Romania in international politics in order to see new, democratic relations built among states, enabling each nation to develop freely and independently.

Question: Mr President, due to the line you have adopted in your foreign policy, your country has more than once been involved in major international problems in an attempt to solve them. Please tell us what your ideas are on the Middle East situation, on the risks inherent in Israel's continued occupation of the Arab territories and its refusal to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Answer: Romania works for broadly developing its relations with all the states of the world, no matter what their social system, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We firmly pronounce ourselves for the peaceful coexistence. We firmly pronounce ourselves for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the litigious issues between states, believing it to conform to the interests of both the respective states and of overall peace and security in the affected regions and throughout the world. We believe that the countries directly concerned are the first which must take action and strive for solving the issues of direct concern to them.

At the same time, the efforts and contribution made by other states are surely important as regards the resolution of these problems by peaceful negotiations, the achievement of entente among peoples.

It is in this spirit that we have always considered the situation in the Mideast, which continues to show the danger of new tension, of fresh clashes having very serious consequences. As things stand now, we believe that everything must be done to reach a solution by way of negotiating--with the participation of all the states concerned--resulting in Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and in a settlement of the Palestinian issue. It is much more evident today that the core question of making peace in the Mideast is the ensurance of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, of their right to self-determination, which includes the establishment of a state of their own.

We believe it is necessary to step up the efforts aimed at this solution, at building a durable and just peace in the Mideast that will guarantee the integrity and sovereignty of all states there.

Question: What do you think about the situation in Africa, which has become the theater of foreign military interventions, and which, in President Senghor's opinion, risks bringing about a third world war.

Answer: Romania has always declared firmly for the settlement of issues by negotiations between the countries concerned. We deem it more necessary for Africa, as it has a lot of thorny issues left by imperialist and colonialist domination. Any attempt to solve these issues by force cannot but complicate the situation, doing harm to the African states' fight to consolidate their socioeconomic independence, to African unity and peace. Whatever path of domestic development certain African states have embarked upon we believe that everything must be done in order to reinforce the unity and solidarity of the African peoples. The fundamental problems which affect all these states are to secure full independence by rapid socioeconomic progress, by the assertion of their own, self-reliant economies, by close collaboration wipe out colonialism completely from Africa. By this I mean the independence of Rhodesia and Namibia and the liquidation of racism in South Africa--so that Africa is no longer the object of domination but can become a continent whose peoples work together in freedom and independence, on fully equal terms with the nations on all the other continents.

Question: What is your view of the situation in Southeast Asia, where brothers of the same ideological camp confront and kill each other?

Answer: In fact, the issues that have emerged between some Southeast Asian countries, inclusive of those between Vietnam and Kampuchea, are also due to the legacy left by the imperialist and colonialist rule. We speak out for the negotiated settlement of the issues existing between these states, and we are sure it will be managed, for stronger cooperation and solidarity among them.

Question: Mr President, what is Romania's stand on Sino-Soviet relations?

Answer: Certainly, the question of Sino-Soviet relations is primarily of concern to those two countries; as it is known, they have diplomatic relations and they have been negotiating in order to reach a solution to the questions between them.

As for ourselves, we have always declared for these differences and disagreements to be surpassed, for stronger cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, among all the socialist countries, as we consider it to be of great importance for the course of world affairs, for the increased influence of socialism in the world and for peace internationally.

Question: Romania has been accused--unjustly, of course--of being China's tool in the Balkans.

Answer: Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit, in response to my visits to the PRC, was a momentous event, we would even call it an historic event, in the relations betwe our two countries.

During my visit to China in May and during that of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng here, we decided on new paths for expanding the collaboration between our two countries, for working together in order to avoid war, to secure peace and cooperation in the world.

It would be nonsensical to nsider the innuendoes that Romania may become China's tool in the Balkans, since Romania's foreign policy has always ruled out any assumption that it could be used as any one's tool. Romania's relations with all states rely on equality and mutual regard; these are the only kind of relations it has. We want the Balkans to become a zone of peace and cooperation among states, in which any interference by other countries is ruled out and within which relationships are governed by principles of equality and non-immixture in the domestic affairs of others.

Question. Mr Fresident, the gap between rich and poor countries is widening, and the atmosphere created as a result is a source of crises. What solutions do you recommend to halt this continuous deterioration? In other words, how do you see the establishment of a new world economic order?

Answer: Indee , despite the "development decades", the many international conferences, the underdevelopment question has not, unfortunately, found a solution. On the contrary, the gaps betwen the rich and poor countries have widened. Undoubtedly, all this creates and deepens economic instability, the instability of international politics in general.

Romania, a developing country itself, acts, together with the group of these states, to establish concrete measures to alleviate the present situation, to achieve more rapid progress in the less developed countries and the establishment of new international relations of equality and mutual advantage; generically called a new world economic order.

To this end, we believe that above all it is necessary to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the developing states. In this respect, it is imperative to more precisely formulate the objectives and strategy of these countries. Bearing in mind that a special session of the United Nations devoted to the new world economic order is to take place, we see it as particularly important that this unitary strategy of the developing countries is elaborated upon as soon as possible. Taking into account that countries with various development levels belong to this group, it is obvious that, by close cooperation, each of them can advance more rapidly. Likewise, it is necessary to reach an appropriate agreement with the developed countries that are obliged to give more substantial support to the countries lagging behind. Along this line, besides the financial aid, of special importance would be the setting up of a mechanism which would put modern technologies and technical assistance at the developing countries' disposal, in advantageous conditions.

There are many problems that must be solved. In my opinion, the essential ones are the consolidation of the developing countries' solidarity, the concerted actions and active participation in the establishment of the new principles of international relations of all states, including the developing countries, the socialist countries and the capitalist developed countries; because only together can they ensure the building of a new world economic order.

Question: Morocco and Romania have much in common, especially their passionate attachment to national independence and to relentlessly defending their territorial integrity, and their rejection of any foreign diktat and interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, as well as their desire for peace and their conviction that talks are means for solving interstate problems and conflicts. While our viewpoints of foreign policy are identical or similar, do you not find that our economic exchanges are still modest?

Answer: I am very pleased to note the good relations existing between Romania and Morocco. Indeed, our countries cooperate closely for the worldwide assertion of the principles of equality and respect for national independence, of safeguarding territorial integrity and renouncing the threat or use of force, against any interference in the internal affairs of other states.

We achieved a certain amount of progress in the economic exchanges between our countries, including cooperation in production. However, in view of Romania's rate of development and of Morocco's efforts to promote its independent socioeconomic development, I think that our exchanges so far fall short of the two countries' potential. I hope that in the near future we will expand our economic exchanges, especially cooperation in production, in which both our countries are interested. Real possibilities exist for this. At the same time, I think we should expand our cooperation in other areas, such as education, science, and culture, which are very important for our countries' development and for strengthening their cooperation and friendship.

Question: Mr President, you have twice met with His Majesty King Hassan II. What did you think of those meetings, and to what extent have they contributed to developing Romanian-Moroccan relations?

Answer: My official visit to Morocco at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II, and our meeting when I stopped over there, marked important points in the relations between our countries and peoples.

Our talks on those occasions led to the conclusion of agreements on expanding manysided relations between our countries, and closer cooperation on international issues, and to establishing direct, friendly relations. We are looking forward to King Hassan II's visit to Romania with the conviction that it will provide new impetus for our bilateral relations.

In view of all this, I would like to mention yet again that good prospects exist for developing Romanian-Moroccan cooperation. We, for our part, will do everything possible along this line.

I want to take this opportunity to wish your readers and all Moroccan people great prosperity, welfare and peace.

MANESCU RECEIVES HUNGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU262026Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep, AGERPRES--Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu received on Tuesday afternoon Jozsef Biro, minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, who visited Romania.

During the interview, satisfaction was shown for the upward course of the Romanian-Hungarian relations. Highlighted was the fact that there are many possibilities of further expanding and diversifying bilateral cooperation on economic, technical, scientific and other planes, as well as of developing commercial exchanges.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

AU262038Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 26 Sep, AGERPRES--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Romanian chief delegate to the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly, had talks with Yeoryios Rollis, minister of foreign affairs of Greece, with Carlos Correia Gago, minister of foreign affairs of Portugal, and with Mohamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation of Morocco.

NICULESCU MEETS CANADIAN FINANCE MINISTER IN WASHINGTON

AU262030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Washington, 26 Sep, AGERPRES--At the annual session of the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.), Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, met on September 25 Jean Chretien, minister of finance of Canada. During the meeting, approached were aspects of bilateral economic and financial relations as well as of economic cooperation between the two countries.

During the same day, Paul Niculescu had a working meeting with Munir Benjek, I.B.R.D. vice-president, when reviewed were the main aspects of the cooperation between Romania and that organization.

BURTICA RECEIVES ZAIRIAN POLITICAL COMMISSIONER

AU261433Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received (Lito Moboti), member of the Zairian People's Revolutionary Movement Politburo and political commissioner to the government. The two sides examined possibilities for further developing the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR 26 SEP

LD261302Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu received the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Romania, A.W. Shamsul Alam, on his request, on September 26.

Talks passed on the occasion in a cordial atmosphere.

PRC'S ULANFU RECEIVES RCP AKTIVIST DELEGATION

AU262011Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of RCP aktivists led by Comrade Stefan Mocuta, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly and first secretary of the Cluj County RCP Committee, who is paying a visit to the PRC for an exchange of experience, met with Comrade Ulanfu, CCP Central Committee Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

After the meeting Comrade Ulanfu gave a dinner in honor of the Romanian delegation. On this occasion the sides emphasized the historic significance of meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, CCP Central Committee Chairman and PRC State Council premier. They also stressed the common desire to continue to develop friendly Romanian-PRC relations in the spirit of understandings reached by the two leaders. The meeting and dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SCINTEIA CRITICIZES EEC MONETARY POLICY

AU262056Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

["The European Monetary Union," Utopia or Reality--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep, AGERPRES--Circumstantial palliative to the real needs of the international monetary stability, that is the way SCINTEIA characterizes the decision of the finance ministers of the ECE member countries, meeting in Brussels. After having found out that the "monetary snake" did not manage to help the West European currencies from the disordered fluctuations of the dollar, becoming a "boa" in which the currencies of "The Nine" may be correlated in their evolution, the ministers are trying a new formula, a "European monetary union". Looking for a viable solution is very natural. This is so because of the state of disorder in the finances and currencies, of the crisis phenomena that introduced new uncertainty elements in the economic life, both in the relations among the respective states and internationally, the Bucharest daily writes in its issue of September 26. Adding to this are the protectionist measure resorted to by some of the ECE members in order to fight the negative consequences of the monetary disorder, measures that did not come to the expected results, but on the contrary, made the free circulation of goods by ever more difficult in the area of "The Nine."

The new system, born during the top-level French-West German meetings, stir vivid interest and generate a quite natural question. Up to what degree is it going to become a factor of stability and to balance the present situation? Certain ECE experts are skeptical, considering that helping a threatened currency, even if with concerted efforts, gives it a break but does not contribute to its recovery, that objectively depends on the general economic situation. Under the circumstances, the Bucharest newspaper writes, the optimism expressed by the finance ministers on the conclusion of the Brussels meeting seems motivated only to the extent to which it reflects the wish of the "Nine" to create a zone of monetary stability in the West of Europe, but then the distance between intentions and reality is considerable.

SCINTEIA considers that the implications of the economic and monetary crisis of the Western countries influences not only the economies of the capitalist developed countries, but also the other states, practically the whole world economy. Under the circumstances, the newspaper notes, necessary are sustained efforts aimed at crystallizing a new international monetary system, sane and stable, able to ensure the strengthening of the national currencies, the establishment of real relations of exchange, grounded economically, able to create the premises for a better stability of the rates of exchange. Creating such a system, SCINTEIA concludes, is in line with the requests of engineering a new economic world order, meant to ensure the development of all the countries [and of] general progress.

MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER AVRAM VISITS SERBIA

AU262059Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep, AGERPRES--Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine building industry now on a visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, had an interview with Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Examined were questions related to bilateral economic collaboration in machine building. The Romanian minister also had talks with S. Matkaljev, president of the Federal Committee for Power and Industry, and M. Veljovic, president of the Chamber of Economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, on various actions of specialization and cooperation in production between Romania and Yugoslavia. Highlighted was the need for identifying new forms of economic cooperation.

NETHERLANDS RADICAL PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU2621015Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep, AGERPRES--A delegation of the Radical Political Party of the Netherlands made up of Herman Verbeek, president of the party, and H. Waltmans, member of the second chamber of the Dutch parliament, arrived in Bucharest on Tuesday afternoon for a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

ROMANIAN, GDR YOUTH MEETING IN BUCHAREST REPORTED

AU2621105Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep, AGERPRES--A friendly meeting between youth representatives of Romania and the GDR takes place in Romania starting September 26.

The programme of this event, to last until October 2, includes exchanges of experience on the communist education, by labour, of the young generation and on the promotion of technical and scientific progress, meetings with young people working in industry and agriculture, learning in schools and faculties, shows given by ensembles of the UTC and FDJ. A delegation of the Free German Youth (FDJO, led by Gunther Bohme, secretary of the FDJ Central Council, arrived in Bucharest on September 26 to take part in this friendly meeting. The same day, the delegation met Ion Traian Stefanescu, first secretary of the CC of the UTC.

MANESCU RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR 25 SEP

AU2514222Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Prime Minister Comrade Manea Manescu today received Bulgarian Ambassador to Bucharest Petur Danailov Khristov at the latter's request. The two sides had a talk in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH NETHERLANDS--The third session of the joint Romanian-Netherlands commission on economic, industrial and technical cooperation ended in Bucharest today. At the end of the session a protocol was signed envisaging measures to continue to develop and diversify exchange and cooperation between the two countries in such fields as chemistry, agriculture, machinebuilding, food and light industry and in other sectors, as well as the achievement of cooperation ventures in third markets. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU]

ROMANIAN-MEXICAN NEWS AGREEMENT--Ciudad de Mexico, 26 Sep, AGERPRES--An agreement of collaboration was signed in Ciudad de Mexico, between the Romanian news agency AGERPRES and the Mexican news agency NOTIMEX. The document stipulates developed collaboration between the two agencies in the exchange of news and information, being meant to contribute to better knowledge of the respective peoples' achievements, in the spirit of the friendly relations established between them. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SPANISH PARTY LEADER'S VISIT

Received by Tito

LD261852Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today, at the White Palace, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), and held lengthy, friendly talks with him.

The talks were attended by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; Luis Yanez, secretary for international relations of the PSOE; and others.

Felipe Gonzalez presented the topical problems of development in Spain, with particular reference to the activity of the PSOE and other democratic forces in the construction of democratic institutions. At the same time, he conveyed to President Tito cordial greetings and best wishes from Spanish Prime Minister A. Suarez.

In expressing broad interest in Spain's current development, President Tito pointed out the friendly sentiments that exist between the people of the two countries.

The talks also dealt with a number of topical issues in international relations, such as the activity of the nonalined movement; the orientation of a growing number of countries and democratic forces toward cooperation with this movement, trends in Europe, the situation in Africa, and others. The need for energetically combatting terrorism was also stressed.

Particular reference was made to topical trends in the workers movement over the world. The desire for more frequent contacts between the LCY and PSOE and for deepening Yugoslav-Spanish cooperation was also emphasized.

The president of the republic then invited Felipe Gonzalez to lunch which was also attended by the participants in the talks and by members of the PSOE delegation.

Meets Serbian Party Leader

LD262340Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists, today received the Spanish PSOE delegation, which is led by Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez. The PSOE delegation is on an official visit at the invitation of the LCY Presidium. Luis Yanez, PSOE secretary for international relations, and Jose Rodriguez de la Borbolla, secretary general of the party organization for Andalucia, also took part in the talks. The Serbian side was represented by Spiro Galovic, Serbian League of Communists Central Committee secretary; Dr Zarko Papic, executive secretary; and Janos Radakov, deputy chairman of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium Commission for International Relations. The activity of the League of Communists and of the PSOE in both internal and international spheres was the subject of the open and friendly talks.

The guests expressed a particular interest in the further development of self-management, particularly in the processes of free exchange of labor and the functioning of the delegate system.

Satisfaction was expressed on both sides with the course of development of mutual relations and cooperation between the LCY and PSOE, as was the desire for their further promotion.

Holds Press Conference

LD2623[illegible] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--My interest in President Tito's attitudes is very great. He is an outstanding personality of the present era, the significance of which goes far beyond the Yugoslav borders. During the talks which we had with President Tito today we exchanged views on many issues. It gives me pleasure to be able to note significant identity in assessment of the international situation. This was stated by Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Socialist Workers Party of Spain (PSOE), at a press conference today.

Replying to questions put by Yugoslav and foreign journalists, Gonzalez said that among Spanish socialists there was great interest in the Yugoslav system of self-management. Though the Yugoslav experience is important, there is no intention to copy self-management; in fact, this would not be possible, not only because there is a definite system of market economy in Spain, but because our paths of evolution toward socialism are very different.

Making an assessment of the present situation in Spain, the PSOE secretary general said that Spain was at a stage in which the period of dictatorship was ending and the period of democracy beginning. When the new constitution is adopted, the country will enter the next stage, a period of consolidating democracy.

The Spanish socialist movement is, at this point in time, marked by a high degree of unity and there is, therefore, insistence on general elections, because this opens the possibility of creating a majority socialist government. In resolving some crucial problems, PSOE is in favor of a federal system for Spanish society. As opposed to Yugoslav federalism, Spanish federalism would, "in a country where dictatorship had been the rule and democracy merely an exception in the past two centuries," come at the end of an historical process which should begin with autonomy for individual areas.

Gonzalez also believes that Spain would not join NATO. We have never wanted to be in NATO, he said, because we see no benefit from it, either internally or in the foreign sphere. Nobody has ever been able to offer an argument which would prove that we are wrong. On the other hand, PSOE wants Spain to have better relations with the countries of the "Third World", and among them, with nonalined countries, "although we do not forget that in the nonalined movement, as in other movements, after all--Gonzalez said--there are certain difficulties." Lastly, as a Mediterranean country, Spain is particularly interested in cooperation and preservation of peace in that part of the world.

"Just as a man cannot renounce his grandfather since this is impossible biologically, so we, the socialists, cannot renounce Marxism," Gonzalez said in explaining his recently stated intention to demand, at the next PSOE congress, a ban on use of the words Marxism and Marxist. But it is not a question of renouncing Marxism. One should first clarify and define what is meant with the epithet "Marxist" and what is meant when one says "Marxism." There are different variants of Marxism in the world today. After all, he added, we have yet to see whether the PSOE congress will adopt this proposal of mine. In opening Gonzalez's press conference, Primoz Zagar, deputy head of the Department for Political Propaganda and Information Activity of the LCY Central Committee, said that the PSOE secretary general's visit was part and parcel of regular contacts between the LCY and progressive workers movements in the world, in line with well-known principles of cooperation. The LCY cooperates with all parties, but not at the expense of third movements, parties or countries. He also presented the assessment that the talks which the PSOE delegation--which ends its visit tomorrow mornirg--had had in Yugoslovia had taken place in a cordial and sincere atmosphere and that an identity of views on many subjects had been noted, particularly on nonalinement and self-management

LJUBICIC HAS TALKS AT U.S. CONGRESS, STATE DEPARTMENT

LD260924Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0035 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 25 Sep--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, had talks this afternoon with U.S. congressmen and at the U.S. State Department. First he was at the International Relations Committee of the House of Representatives and met several members of this committee and of the Subcommittee for Eastern Europe. He then had a short conversation with Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

During these meetings, views were exchanged on the current international situation, especially in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and Europe. The U.S. side stressed the role which Yugoslavia, as an independent and sovereign country, plays (?within the ambit) of the community of nonalined countries, and its contribution to international cooperation and relations in general. Views were also exchanged on relations between our countries. Their favorable and constant development was stressed, especially in light of Yugoslav President Tito's recent visit to Washington. In addition to senior military officials of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, who are accompanying General Ljubicic on the visit, the talks were also attended by SFRY Ambassador in Washington Dimce Belovski.

Tonight Federal Secretary for National Defense Nikola Ljubicic and his wife were guests at the dinner given by Averell Harriman, veteran of the U.S. diplomatic service and distinguished politician. In addition to some senators and members of the House of Representatives, Ambassador Dimce Belovski and his wife were also present at the dinner.

Further Activities Noted

LD262352Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2155 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, along with his associates, spent today at the Department of Defense and had talks with several state and military officials.

At the entrance to the Pentagon, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic was welcomed by Harold Brown, U.S. secretary of defense. This was their first meeting in Washington. Secretary Brown paid an official visit to Yugoslavia at the end of last year. Immediately after his arrival and the military welcoming ceremony, Federal Secretary Ljubicic and Secretary of Defense Brown had talks lasting about 1 hour. Following the talks, Ljubicic and his associates looked around the Pentagon.

In the morning, Nikola Ljubicic also had talks with Gen Bernard Rogers, acting chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and chief of staff of the United States Army.

Secretary of Defense Brown gave a working lunch in the Pentagon today which was attended, in addition to Army General Ljubicic, by Ambassador Dimce Belovski and head of the Department for Communication of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, Col Slavko Popovic.

Other personalities from the federal secretary's entourage were guests at a dinner given in their honor by James Siena, deputy assistant secretary of defense.

After the dinner, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic held talks with Maj Gen Richard Bowman, director of the Directorate for Europe and NATO Affairs, who, among other things, presented U.S. views on questions of security in Europe. At the end of their visit to the Pentagon, Nikola Ljubicic and the generals in his entourage, together with Ambassador Belovski and the Yugoslav military attache, inspected the National Military Command Center located in the Pentagon, and later in the afternoon visited the National War College in Washington.

As was later stated, the talks held between Federal Secretary Ljubicic and Defense Secretary Brown and their aides were very beneficial to both sides, were substantive and related to questions of mutual common interest. Satisfaction was expressed on both sides in connection with these talks. It was stated that they represented the continuation of the already good and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States, which had been given an important impetus by the visit paid to Washington last March by the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito.

Tonight, Defense Secretary Brown and his wife gave a formal dinner in honor of Federal Secretary Ljubicic and his wife. The dinner was attended by about 50 guests, including all members of the federal secretary's entourage; Yugoslav Ambassador Dimce Belovksi and his wife; Col Georgije Vuckovic, military, naval and air attache, and his wife, and embassy and military attache's office staff. On the United States side the dinner was attended by Charles Duncan, deputy secretary of defense; secretaries and chiefs of staff of all three branches of the U.S. Armed Forces; numerous other generals, admirals and high-ranking officers of the U.S. Armed Forces; the former governor and diplomat Averell Harrimann; Senator George McGovern; several U.S. congressmen; and other personalities. The dinner took place in a very cordial atmosphere, marked by friendly conversation.

MEETING BETWEEN VRHOVEC, VANCE IN NEW YORK CITED

LD262212Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, 26 Sep, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today assessed relations between Yugoslavia and the United States as developing very well and stated that efforts will be invested on both sides for further progress in this direction.

Vrhovec and Vance reiterated the importance of the meeting of President Tito and President Carter in Washington early this year, notably for the development of Yugoslav-U.S. relations.

This was stated by authorized sources after the meeting of the two foreign ministers in New York today.

The talks included, in addition to questions concerning Yugoslav-U.S. relations, also a series of subjects on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly.

DJURANOVIC MEETS WITH INDIAN BUSINESS DELEGATION

LD260950Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Today Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received a delegation of Indian businessmen led by Pravinchandra Gandhi, president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. In a long, friendly talk, they discussed the second session of the mixed Indian-Yugoslav business council, now being held in Belgrade with the objective of promoting commodity exchange, industrial cooperation, joint investments and other modern forms of long-term cooperation. They stressed with pleasure the constant consolidation and development of traditionally cordial and friendly political, economic, scientific, cultural and other relations between the two countries and their cooperation on the broad international plane, especially within the ambit of the nonalined movement.

The president of the Federal Executive Council informed the distinguished representatives of the Indian business world about development plans, results and problems of the Yugoslav economy and its development, and about the situation regarding our foreign commodity exchange, while the Indian businessmen gave details of the plans and policy of economic development in India.

Both sides agreed that there are favorable possibilities and readiness for further consolidation and expansions of economic cooperation between the two countries on a long-term basis. The visit made by this representative group of Indian businessmen to Yugoslavia and the contacts and exchange of views, within the framework of the mixed business council with representatives of Yugoslav economic organizations who are interested in cooperation with India, will greatly contribute to this end.

DOLANC RECEIVES TANZANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD261333Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received the Tanzanian National Assembly delegation, led by Speaker Adam Sapi Mkwawa. The delegation is staying in Yugoslavia as guests of the SFRY Assembly.

During the meeting, views were exchanged on the current international situation, with special reference to the events in Africa. Those taking part in the talks stressed the importance of the movement of nonalined countries in solving the complex international situation and in contributing to the struggle for implementation of the new international economic system, laying special emphasis on the loyalty of the two countries to the policy of nonalinement.

DOLANC LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO GREECE 26 SEP

LD261732Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Greece today at the invitation of Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement.

Sava Savatic, member of the LCY Central Committee, Slavojka Jankovic, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and other personalities accompanied him.

At the railway station at Topcider, Stane Dolanc was seen off by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Dhimitrios Iraklidhis, Greek ambassador to the SFRY, was also present at the departure.

FINANCE SECRETARY HOLDS TALKS WITH IBRD'S MCNAMARA

AU261155Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Washington--Eng Petar Kotic, federal secretary for finance, has called on Robert McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD]. On this occasion, a talk was held on further cooperation between the International Bank and Yugoslavia, as one of its members, and on problems which will be on the agenda of the bank's annual assembly, which will begin tomorrow. Dr Ksente Bogoev, governor of the SFRY National Bank, and Dimce Belovski, Yugoslav ambassador to the United States, also participated in the talks.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed over the substance and structure of past cooperation between this international financial institution and Yugoslavia. Petar Kostic informed McNamara of past economic development and trends in our country.

Kostic and McNamara noted that Yugoslavia, as a developing country, will have to seek additional capital abroad for a long time to come. For this reason, current and future loans by the bank, loans which are expected to be larger, combined with funds from other sources and capital markets, will strengthen joint financing of economic development projects. This development is particularly expected in economically undeveloped republics, primarily in the province of Kosovo, which was especially discussed.

In this respect, President McNamara, as was said, showed an exceptional interest. This is in accordance with the bank's policy to grant loans and financial support primarily to those regions and economic branches which most need them. Petar Kostic also informed McNamara of preparations made in Yugoslavia for holding the next annual assembly of the bank and the fund, which are scheduled to be held in Belgrade in October next year.

In recent years, the International Bank has been trying to increase its capital. In this respect, McNamara is making great efforts, because a large volume of the bank's capital would also enable a greater financing of the developing countries. In this connection, he asked representatives of Yugoslavia for their support at this year's assembly.

On the Yugoslav side, it was said that Yugoslavia, as in the past, will support all the bank's efforts in this direction. Robert McNamara has accepted Petar Kotic's invitation to visit Yugoslavia.

Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, has also called on Moyen Kureshi [name as published], president of the International Financial Corporation. Possibilities for further activity of both Yugoslavia and this corporation in promoting future cooperation were discussed. The corporation is a part of the International Bank, and Yugoslavia cooperates with it very actively. This corporation directs a considerable part of its activity toward joint capital investments, and possibilities were discussed for directing this activity more toward supporting the underdeveloped republics in Yugoslavia, particularly the province of Kosovo.

TOKYO, ZAGREB BANKS CONCLUDE NEW CREDIT AGREEMENT

LD261808Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Zagreb Privredna Banka concluded an agreement in Tokyo today on a financial credit of 10 billion yen with the Tokai Bank, one of the biggest banks in Japan and the world. The Japanese financial organization Nikko is also participating in this financial credit arrangement. Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croat Assembly, was also present at the formal signing of the agreement. It is believed that the credit has been achieved on favorable terms since the period of repayment is 10 years with a possible postponement of 5 years, at a rate of interest only half a percent above the interest rate for long-term credits in Japan, which is now 7.6 percent annually. This is the first credit that Zagreb Privredna Banka has agreed with Japan and the first of its kind to be concluded in Japan by any Yugoslav bank. It is believed that the agreement concluded today, signed on behalf of Zagreb Privredna Banka by the general director, Neven Barac, will contribute to development of economic relations between Japan and our country.

FRENCH GENERAL VISITS BELGRADE MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL

LD261846Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep TANJUG--French Army Commander in Chief General Jean Lagarde, who is heading a French military delegation on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslav Armed Forces, today inspected the Belgrade high military schools centre.

Assistant head of the centre, Major General Stevo Ilic, acquainted the guests from France with the organization, structure and activities of the centre.

After inspecting the high military academy, General Lagarde visited the academy of Yugoslav land forces and quartermaster corps.

MINIC ELECTED PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COUNCIL

LD261545Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The 19th session of the Federal Council for International Relations was held in Belgrade today. The session was chaired by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency. Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, was elected council president for the next 4 years.

On behalf of the participants in the work of the council, SFRY Presidency member Cvijetin Mijatovic thanked the current president of the Federal Council for International Relations, Edvard Kardelj, for his great contribution to the work of the council and wished the newly elected president, Milos Minic, every success. The 20th session of the Federal Council for International Relations is now underway. It is chaired by Milos Minic. The council is discussing reciprocal cooperation between Yugoslavia and oil producing countries which are OPEC members.

Chairs Council Session

LD261908Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep, TANJUG--At the session of the Yugoslav Federal Council for International Relations, chaired by member of the Yugoslav League of Communists Presidency Milos Minic, cooperation between Yugoslavia and OPEC member-countries was discussed today. With the majority of these countries Yugoslavia has good political and well-developed economic relations.

Yugoslavia's political activities on the international plane, it was stressed at the Federal Council session, particularly in the struggle for peace and equal international economic relations, have greatly contributed to Yugoslavia's reputation in the majority of the developing countries and, within this framework, the OPEC members. Yugoslav President Tito's international activities, it was stressed at the session, contribute, above all, to Yugoslavia's reputation in this part of the world.

Yugoslavia's cooperation with OPEC countries in all its aspects was actively supported at the session. It was stressed that particularly positive development is being registered in relations with Iraq, Libya, Kuwait, Algeria and Nigeria. The framework of Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with these countries is the import of crude oil. Estimates are that this year Yugoslavia will consume some 15 million tons of oil. Of this, domestic oil production will total some 4 million tons. Last year Yugoslavia's oil imports totaled one billion dollars. More than half of these oil imports were from the OPEC countries.

It was emphasized at the session that the costs for increased oil imports can be compensated through increased exports of Yugoslav commodities, equipment and services in the forthcoming period. The economies of Yugoslavia and OPEC countries are complementary, friendly relations already exist and actions on the political and economic planes in international relations are being jointly undertaken. In setting guidelines for further cooperation with these countries the need for stimulating higher forms of economic cooperation was stressed.

POPOVIC STRESSES NEED FOR NEW WORLD ECONOMIC SYSTEM

LD252118Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Cavtat--"We are convinced that the struggle of the developing countries, that is to say the struggle of an overwhelming majority of mankind for their own more rapid, general development, for more equitable and humane relations in the world, will increasingly put a stamp on further socialist transformation of the present-day world."

This was said in his introductory address by Dusan Popovic, chairman of the 'Socialism in the World' international tribune council, as he opened the discussion on this year's subject at the "Socialism and the Developing Countries" Cavtat roundtable conference.

Recalling the usefulness of the critical analyses made so far at the Cavtat tribune, in the sense that modern Marxist thought was enriched and creative dialog encouraged, Popovic dealt especially with the importance of discussion on this year's subject, precisely because of the fact that the developing countries, both from the historical and their development point of view, constitute a component part of socialism as a world process. "Socialism is not a territorial or geographical notion--it cannot be reduced or limited to existing socialist states; it is an historic process which, admittedly in a very contradictory and complex way, painstakingly marches forward, constantly elaborating and expounding upon the relations and the structure of old society," he stressed. There are no so-called "pure" and "conflictless" societies; neither is the socialist system, pure and free from all contradictions and other vestiges of relations and concepts inherent in the society from which it emerges, born out of revolution or other transformational forms automatically and all at once.

By the same token--he added--there are today no "pure" capitalist societies, because within modern capitalism, in addition to prevailing capitalist relations, there are many material elements and promises of a new society maturing, in addition to the fact that subjective socialist and generally progressive-democratic forces in these societies, primarily a powerful workers movement, have gained considerably in strength.

Having stressed that this world historic process of change and social transformation leading to socialism has also encompassed the developing countries, Popovic said that practically all the developing countries had been a subject of a great anti-imperialist revolution of the peoples, which has brought about both the collapse of the system of powerful empires and the mighty emancipation of these peoples. All this has drastically shifted the balance of social forces on the international scale, especially since in individual countries, such as China, Yugoslavia, Vietnam, Cuba, Algeria, Kampuchea and others, the national liberation wars were a form of national and socialist revolution which considerably reduced the area of activity of imperialist forces. The aforementioned and similar revolutions, by the originality and characteristics of their development, have placed before world socialism today a number of vital questions, ranging from those which refer to the very democratic and humanistic substance of socialism to those which refer to relations among the peoples who have embarked on the road of socialism--that is to say, they refer to relations among independent socialist states. This revolution, he stressed, has to all intents and purposes involved all developing countries in the class-political struggle on the international scale, regardless of the individual developing countries' attitude or stance toward the ideology of socialism.

Having stressed that an overwhelming majority of the developing countries belong to the nonalined movement, which came into being as an expression, a result and an extension of the world anti-imperialist revolution of the people, Popovic added that the nonalined movement did not limit itself to refusing to join a bloc nor was it only fighting against the bloc division of the world and against the threat of a new world war, into which this sort of division had pushed and was still pushing the world. The nonalined movement fights primarily--he stressed--for the kind of change in today's world reflecting an equal, democratic, humane and comprehensive system of economic, political and structural relations among the people, which will make the existence of military and political blocs superfluous and absurd, rendering it impossible for old or new forms of economic and political dependence to be foisted upon the people.

The nonalined movement is an historic instrument of those who wish to do away with all remaining forms of imperialism, domination and of exploitation and rule over peoples and people.

Since the nonalined movement is an expression of the new status, role and aspiration of the nations in the world today, Popovic laid special emphasis on the importance of ties between the nonalined movement and current national question, bearing in mind, in so doing, the external factors which slow down full emancipation of individual peoples. In this context, he stressed that implementation and insurance of national rights and free national development has become an imperative of the present era. It is a legitimate right of every people to choose the ways and means of their internal development without outside interference and in accordance with their conditions and possibilities. This also implies the right of the peoples to have different paths leading to socialism.

Speaking of the degree of social transformation with socialist tendencies in the developing countries--some are still in their infancy, some have made great advances, and in some places socialist revolution has been carried out--Popovic stressed the explicitly powerful role of the state in these countries, this role being essentially different from that in developed countries. In the majority of developing countries, the state is not only an historic vehicle for protection of national freedom and independence, but is also the main protagonist of economic and social life. In many developing countries, the state organizes economic life on the basis of the means of production, which are the property of the state. In others, processes of participation and of self-management are being opened. In still others, there is a very strong presence of private property but, stressed Popovic, it cannot be said of developing countries that they are countries of "peripheral capitalism" or "potential reserve of socialism."

Having stressed that political decolonization had not been followed up adequately by economic decolonization and that differences in international economic relations represented the deepest source of all conflict in the present-day world, Popovic pointed to the class nature of the struggle for the new economic system. Although capitalist international economic relations, which draw their strength from the very nature of the internal system of the most developed and most influential countries in the world economy, continue to dominate, this does not mean--he stressed--that [word indistinct] on the international plane are not possible. This is why the struggle for a new international economic system is not a matter only for the movement of nonalined and developing countries but for all socialist, progressive and democratic forces in the world. He went on to say that distribution of the wealth of the world is not directed against the standard of living of the working class or working strata in the developing countries, as is maintained by individual bourgeois economists. Their standard of living is threatened by crisis situations, especially by the growth of unemployment and of inflation in their country's economy. As far as economic relations among the developing countries themselves are concerned, priority must undoubtedly go to the concept of collective reliance on one's own forces; not as a rounded-off, autarchic and isolated system, developed parallel with the existing system of international economic relations, but as a system developed through reciprocal economic cooperation based on democratic principles and on the principles of mutual solidarity, and economic equality and reciprocity.

Stressing in conclusion that social development and the struggle of socialism in developing countries can be conducted successfully if specific features of concrete historical conditions in every country are respected, and if national paths of socialist development are secured upon this basis, Dusan Popovic said:

"The struggle for a new economic system presupposes and requires the full solidarity of all socialist subjects with the developing countries and the isolation and suppression of all conservative forces, which find current relations of inequality and exploitation to their liking. This is also a condition necessary to overcome the divisions and conflicts among socialist factors in the world, and to allow the victory of democracy and socialism in the developed countries. Genuine solidarity among the socialist subjects, especially with the developing countries, is possible today only if based on foundations of freedom and equality, on comprehensive reciprocal support and on a system not conditioned by membership in closed ideological, religious, racial, regional, bloc and other communities."

EXCESSIVE INCREASE IN MONEY SUPPLY DISCUSSED

AU2520417Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 78 pp 1, 14 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] At its session yesterday, which was presided over by its president, Veselin Djuranovic, the Federal Executive Council adopted the legislative part of its draft work program for the period from 1 September to 31 December this year, as well as a list of tasks which it will submit for consideration to the federal councils.

At the same session, the Federal Executive Council considered and adopted "a report by the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia on implementing and realizing the joint money issue, monetary and foreign exchange policies, as well as the joint foundations for credit policy in the first half of 1978. The council noted that in the first half of 1978 the money supply increased by 32 billion dinars, which is an equivalent annual rate of increase of 28 percent as compared with the originally planned increase of 19 percent or the amended planned increase of 21 percent." These trends in the first half of the year resulted mainly from "larger primary issues of money by national banks than had been envisaged for this period, because of an accelerated rate of use of the federation's credits to meet budget deficits. The delay in adopting the decision on realizing the monetary credit policy for 1978, too, contributed to a failure to adopt measures regulating the amount of money in circulation through a selective credit and cash conversion policy. The increase in the money supply in excess of the planned increase also contributed to an increased commodity demand and a high rate of increase of production, being more in accord with the aims of a dynamic growth of economic activity than with the aims of balancing commodity-monetary relations, slowing down prices and reducing the balance of payments deficit."

As was pointed out at the session, the Federal Executive Council believes that a continued monetary expansion in the second half of the year would contribute to creating disproportions in commodity-monetary relations which, in turn, would increase pressure on prices and the deficit in the balance of payments. "For this reason, measures that have been taken were necessary to reduce the growth of money supply within limits which are in accord with the aims of the economic policy.

"The council also decided that the National Bank of Yugoslavia must consistently insure fulfillment of the tasks of the current monetary-credit policy in 1978, and reduce the growth of money supply within the planned framework. For this purpose, in addition to measures that have been taken so far, the National Bank of Yugoslavia will-should this become necessary--also take other measures, authorized by the law on the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the unified monetary operations of the national banks of the republics and provinces." The council also adopted a program of further activities of the SFRY in realizing the provisions of the CSCE Final Act and the final document of the Belgrade CSCE meeting.

YOUTH ORGANIZATION STRESSES ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD241940Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0246 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Within the framework of preparations for its 10th congress, the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (FSYY) attributes exceptional importance to all-people's defense and social self-protection. A critical analysis of the practice to date points to the necessity of the FSYY expanding and defining in detail the forms and content of its activity in these fields. The focus of activity up until now has chiefly been directed toward training young people for all-people's defense, while in the field of social self-protection, despite certain activities, the desired results have not been equally and sufficiently realized in all youth environments.

In the overall process of young people's defense and protection activity, ideopolitical education represents the basis and the most important area of activity. This is gaining an increasingly organized aspect, as an integral part of uniform ideopolitical work and Marxist education in society. Of course, it is essential to further advance those forms already affirmed, as well as to develop new forms and methods of ideo-political activity. Thus the FSYY will contribute toward developing consciousness and knowledge of the need to protect society from hostile activity, from antiself-management, antisocialist and other conceptions and phenomena and their adherents.

It is essential in training young people for all-people's defense to insure the fuller involvement of educational and upbringing institutions. The realization of the system of upbringing, education and preparation of young people for all-people's defense through the upbringing and eduation process must represent a strategic question in the forthcoming activity of the FSYY and other responsible factors. According to Vlado Borosic, chairman of the commission for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the FSYY, it is essential to build into other teaching disciplines as well as the essence of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

In coordination with all organized socialist forces, the FSYY must involve itself to an even greater extent in the tasks of defense training of young people not attending schools, for it is evident [words indistinct] (?It is stressed) in the FSYY, that training of young people not attending school is at present not being realized everywhere in a satisfactory and uniform way.

A special place is occupied in further socialization of defense and protection affairs by the cooperation of FSYY organizations in organizations of associated labor, local communities and schools of all levels with organizations of the FSYY in the Yugoslav People's Army. Previous practice demonstrates that this cooperation has yielded major results, which indicates the even greater necessity of founding this cooperation, but on new and more modern bases, and not only through activity based on manifestations, but through the whole wealth of content which should be more fully utilized.

It is envisioned that the 10th FSYY Congress will give new stimulus to efforts to make the upbringing of young people into conscious defenders of our socialist self-managing community become their inalienable and regular activity, through socio-political activity at all levels of organizations and in all environments where young people live and function.

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